

# How Hurricanes React

A comparison between real and fake  
hurricanes



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# How Hurricanes React

## Hurricane Katrina

It was the year of 2005 when she hit land. Winds of a category 5 hurricane, she damaged over 80% of New Orleans and 70% of Louisiana.



*Hurricane Katrina making landfall*

To understand this famous hurricane we have to understand a model of a hurricane, but is it really accurate? I never understood this, on how hurricanes worked and why experiments were so accurate. This is why I'm going to compare Hurricane Katrina with an actual experiment and see if the results are the same.

## Hypothesis

I hypothesize that the experiment will provide information on how hurricane winds work and how the eye works. I say this statement because experiments have helped me with deposition so there is a more than likely chance that it will do the same with weather.

# How Hurricanes React

## Experiment One

### Materials

- 1 large bowl
- Large wooden spoon
- Water
- Paper clip
- 10 in of string
- I pad

### Procedures

- Fill the large bowl 2/3 full of water.
- Next, cut a 10-inch piece of string and tie one end to the paper clip.
- Using the wooden spoon, stir the water until it is moving in a circular motion.
- Use the iPad to make a video of what happens
- While the water is in motion, drop the paper clip into the water in different locations.
- Record your observations on the iPad and determine where the paper clip traveled the fastest. This location will be where the strongest part of the storm is located.
- Start writing your conclusion. In your conclusion, based on this experiment, where is the weakest part of the storm?

# How Hurricanes React

## Observations



*A diagram of Hurricane Katrina*

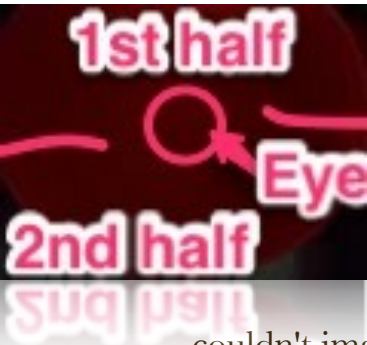
### Hurricane Katrina Observations

Hurricane Katrina made landfall on August 29, 2005. Her first half was as powerful as a F5 tornado with a F2 tornado. People were relieved when her eye came, but that hour didn't last long. The second half was worst than the first one, and was the one that caused the most damage.

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## Observations

### Example of Hurricane winds



Watch this video about a man in a wind tunnel and how he experiences hurricane winds up to a F3. You would be amazed how strong are the winds, even though that's not even close to how strong and dangerous a hurricane can be.

<http://abcnews.go.com/GMA/t/video/hurricane-irene-testing-high-powered-winds-14386311>

As you saw the man's skin couldn't stand it when it came to a F3. You couldn't imagine a F5 because it's way worse.



This is a video of the experiment I did with my teacher.

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## Conclusion for Experiment

I conclude that the experiment was a success. By that I mean that my hypothesis was accepted. My hypothesis said that the experiment would teach me something about hurricanes and it did. What happened is when Mrs. Labarry stirred the bowl waves were hitting the sides of it. This is an example of waves during a hurricane which causes a flood and therefore, flood damage. In the middle of the bowl was an eye like in a hurricane, the eye is the part of the hurricane in which is not a part of the storm because it does not cause wind damage or flood damage. The eye of the storm is in the middle of it. The weakest part of the storm is the eye. I say the eye because when the paper clip went there it did nothing and stayed there. I learned that this experiment can prove that experiments are really accurate. This is a great example of a hurricane because it shows the parts of it and the kind of damage hurricanes can do.

